

Genus *Pyrrhane*

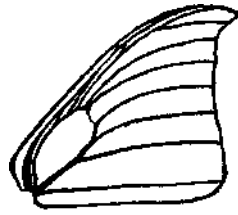


FIG. 111.—Neuration of the



Caterpillar.—Head somewhat globular in appearance; the anterior portion of the first thoracic segment of the body is much smaller in diameter than the head; the body

is cylindrical, tapering to a point. *Chrysalis*.—Short, stout, with transverse ridges above the wings on the middle of the abdomen, keeled on the sides. The

cremaster is small and furnished

with a globular tip, the face of which is on the same plane as the ventral surface of the body, causing the chrysalis to hang somewhat obliquely from the surface which supports it. This is a large genus of mostly tropical species, possessed of rather singular habits. The caterpillars in the early stages of their existence have much the same habits as the caterpillars of the genus *Basilaria*, which have been already described. After passing the third moult they construct for themselves nests by weaving the edges of a leaf together, and thus conceal themselves from sight, emerging in the dusk to feed upon the food-plant. They live upon the *Euphorbiaceae*, the *Lauraceae*, and the *Piperaceae*. The insects are double-brooded in the cooler regions of the North, and are probably many-brooded in the tropics.

(i) *Pyrrhane andria*, Scudder, Plate XXIV, Fig. I, ? (The Goatweed Butterfly).

Butterfly.—Solidly bright red above, the outer margins narrowly dusky on the borders. On the under side the wings are gray, dusted with brown scales, causing them to resemble the surface of a dried leaf.

\$.—The female has the upper side paler and marked by pale fulvous bands, as shown in the plate. Expanse, \$, 2.50 inches; \$, 3.00 inches.

Early Stages.—In Fig. 21, on p. 9, is a good representation of the mature caterpillar, the nest which it constructs for itself, and the chrysalis. A full account of the life-history may be found in the "Fifth Missouri Report" from the pen of the late C. V. Riley.

The caterpillar feeds on *Croton capitatum*.
The insect ranges from Illinois and Nebraska to